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BEVIN "PREVIEW" Report On Paris Conference

NAVY HAS ONLY TEN BIG SHIPS

London, June 4.
The new edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" says that Britain has only 10 serviceable battleships, of which only half are fit for full fleet duty.

The Admiralty cited five of them as "King George V," "Duke of York," "Anson," "Howe," and "Vanguard." "Jane's" said "Queen Elizabeth," "Rodney," "Nelson," and "Valiant" are too slow and "Renown" too lightly armoured for modern requirements.

The editor says four new battleships were abandoned during construction by the end of the war and are now slated for scrap, and four others have been delegated to harbour duty. Considerable aircraft carrier building has been cancelled and the need for more carriers cannot be too highly stressed.

Battleships mounted with guns firing atomic shells and armed with atomic torpedoes, are seen by "Jane's" as being possible answers to those who doubt the usefulness of surface ships with the advent of atomic bombs.

"Moreover, as long as the bulk of the world's essential commerce must be transported by sea, merchant vessels will require protection against every form of sea attack."—Associated Press.

Jerusalem, June 4.
Three young members of the "Stern Gang," the Jewish underground movement also known as "Fighters for Freedom," were sentenced yesterday to terms of three to six years by a military court here. They refused to plead before the court on charges of being in unlawful possession of arms.—Reuter.

Local Detachment In Victory March

The Hong Kong detachment is joining nearly 1,400 other men comprising the Colonial Contingent, in busily preparing for the Victory March through London on June 8.

In view of their splendid fighting record, the West Africans and East Africans will lead the contingent and a detachment from Malta will occupy a special place of honour.

With one exception all other detachments will march in alphabetical order.

The Colonial Contingent is encamped in Kensington Gardens with allied and dominion contingents. The weather has not been favourable to life under canvas, but the men are in high spirits.

Daily Tours

They are busy preparing for the parade, but time is being found also to take advantage of a programme of entertainment and sightseeing organised by the Joint Empire Societies Hospitality Committee. There are daily sightseeing tours of London and several whole-day visits to famous centres such as Windsor, Stratford and Beaconsfield.

Special arrangements are in hand to take a large party to see the Derby and a certain number of tickets are reserved daily for the contingent for theatres, greyhound racing, ice skating, cricket, speedway racing and dancing.

Tea Parties

Many individuals are offering private hospitality and much interest is being shown in the colonial troops by the B.C.C. and the newspapers, which publish many pictures despite restricted space.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in addition to visiting the camp, has arranged to entertain representatives of the contingents at a large tea party on June 15, and the Par-

Commons' Foreign Affairs Debate

London, June 4.
Foreign secretary Ernest Bevin previewed for the Cabinet yesterday what the British press called his "most important" foreign policy statement.

A report to the House of Commons on the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference and proposals to improve strain relations with Russia.

Stansgate In London

London, June 4.
Lord Stansgate, Secretary for Air and leader of the British delegation in Cairo, negotiating for a revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, arrived in London for consultations today.

Lord Stansgate will see the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, immediately.

Official quarters here today stated that he has been recalled for consultations on the highest level and it is reliably understood, reports Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent, that Mr. Bevin wishes to consult him personally before deciding whether Britain can agree not to ask for the use of base facilities in Egypt except if war should actually break out.

This decision is considered by political observers here to be of crucial importance for the future of the treaty negotiations.

Before Mr. Bevin makes a definite decision, he is expected to consult the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and the rest of his colleagues.

Reuters Cairo Correspondent reported this morning that Egyptian official quarters believed that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision negotiations would be resumed immediately after Lord Stansgate's return to Cairo from London in a week's time.—Reuter.

Unknown Flier

London, June 4.
An unknown warrior of the air will pilot a "Battle of Britain" Hurricane fighter which is to lead a mass flight of nearly 300 R.A.F. planes on Victory Day.

The Air Ministry announced that the pilot — an officer who fought in the "Battle of Britain" — is to remain anonymous. "His identity will never be divulged," a Ministry spokesman said, "because he is to symbolise all our fighter command pilots, dead and living, who fought in the 'Battle of Britain'."

No information was given as to the methods used to select the representative unknown warrior.—Reuter.

STANDING ROOM ONLY

Paris, June 4.
A seat shortage threatens French law makers with legislative difficulties in trying to "ration" deputies in the fourth republic's new chamber. The present draft of the new constitution provides for 37 more deputies than there are seats in the Palais Bourbon — 680.

French deputies and 83 from the colonies, with only 695 seats. A question is which shall reduce its representation. France of the colonies? — Associated Press.

P. T. RESULTS

Blackpool, June 4.
Sir W. Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer of the Health Ministry, told the preventive medicine section of the Royal Sanitary Institute Health Congress at Blackpool today: "Results obtained in the Army with the training of sub-standard recruits in physical development would seem to justify the introduction of similar methods into the general educational scheme." — Reuter.

Children's Essay

To encourage school children to take a practical interest in the campaign an essay competition is being organised.

ESCAPISM

Berlin, June 4.
Seventy-five per cent of the readers of the Berlin "Nachrichten" would, "emigrate from Germany if given the chance," a referendum conducted by the paper among its readers revealed today.

The result of the poll indicates a state within the defeated country in which an average of three-quarters of the people are now seeking "escape abroad." — Reuter.

Turkish Story Of Terror

Istanbul, June 4.
Terror-filled stories, only now beginning to trickle out of isolated eastern Turkey, told last night how earthquake-shattered homes crushed possibly more than 600 to death at dawn last Friday.

A violent seven-second tremor rocked the provinces of Mus and Erzurum.

Uncounted villages have been levelled in ruins. Uncounted thousands of survivors are homeless.

Because of the disruption of what few communications existed in the area it is likely to be days before full details of the disaster are ascertained.

The known death toll reached 390 on Monday, according to the Ministry of the Interior in an Ankara announcement.

Of these, 260 were found dead in the community of Usakun, where the death toll is expected eventually to be double that figure.

Thirty-nine children under five years of age are known to be among the 48 killed at Varto, a village which was 90 per cent destroyed. — Associated Press.

New War On Famine

Washington, June 4.
Eighteen nations were invited by the British-Canadian-American combined food board today to send representatives to Washington on June 20 to organise a new international agency to combat world famine.

The agency will take the place of the combined food board in allocating food supplies from surplus producing nations among needy areas and promoting maximum world production.

The nations invited included Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey and Russia.

The invitation to Russia constitutes one of the series of efforts on the part of the present members of the combined food board to get Soviet cooperation on the famine problem. — Associated Press.

H.K.'s Anti-Waste Campaign

The Hong Kong Government this week is launching a campaign aimed at bringing to the attention of the whole community the necessity for saving food and at all costs avoiding waste. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, will initiate the campaign with a broadcast tonight from ZBW and ZEK at 7.30.

Then, from Thursday, until Friday, June 21, the press, radio, cinemas and other mediums will be co-operating in making appeals and giving advice to the public.

A mobile public address set will daily tour the city and districts on the island, and also Kowloon, asking those who are on rice and flour rations to make the fullest use of them. Simple recipes for using flour to the best advantage will be broadcast and also published in the press.

Children's Essay
To encourage school children to take a practical interest in the campaign an essay competition is being organised.

BRITAIN PROTESTS TO EGYPT

London, June 4.
Britain is making further direct representations to the Egyptian Government about the murder of two British military policemen in Alexandria on March 4.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, has read with "surprise and annoyance" the recent statement by the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha, that the attacks on British installations and in particular on a British military post were brought about by provocation by British service personnel in opening fire on a crowd.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hector McNeill, gave these facts in the House of Commons today. He said that the Foreign Secretary felt bound to report to the House of Commons that the full account obtained by the British military authorities conclusively refuted Sidky Pasha's statement.

Mr. McNeill said that the attacks on military posts were not in the smallest degree brought about by British provocation in opening fire.

Five British military policemen in a post were attacked fiercely for an hour and forty minutes and opened fire only in self-defence and after a warning shot had been fired.

During this period neither Egyptian police nor military made any determined attempt to rescue the British military policemen and in the end two of them were most brutally murdered while trying to escape, he said.

Officer's Evidence

Refuting the Egyptian Prime Minister's suggestion that the presence of five military policemen was unjustified because the town had been put out of bounds by arrangement on that day, Mr. McNeill said that the military police were essential to ensure that the order of putting the town out of bounds to troops was carried out.

Mr. McNeill added that one passage in Sidky Pasha's statement said that Major Richardson, a resident of the Hotel Cecil, made a report saying that the kiosk was set on fire only after British soldiers had fired on the demonstrators and wounded a number of them.

In fact, said Mr. McNeill, he gave evidence to the British military authorities making it clear that only after the crowd had attacked the post with stones and bricks and attempted to knock the windows out did the occupants fire a shot — and that shot a warning shot. They subsequently opened fire again only when the attack started from all sides.

Cross Perversion
Mr. McNeill said that one could only conclude that the version of the account on which Sidky Pasha based his remarks was grossly perverted.

"I should repeat that the British Government hold the Egyptian Government responsible for the melancholy occurrence and the British Ambassador has been instructed to make further direct representations to the Egyptian Government on the subject," Mr. McNeill added.—Reuter.

Post War Trading

London, June 4.
Mr. Herbert Morrison, President of the Council, told the Imperial Press Conference, delegates here today that the war had brought such changes in the financial and material resources of the Commonwealth and Empire, that postwar structure of trade must necessarily be fundamentally different from what it was between the wars.

But he added: "There can be no question of imperial preferences being given up as if it were in the void. They will be examined as part of a wider commercial picture and in the bargaining which will take place, any reductions which are suggested will have to be weighed against the advantages to the Commonwealth and Empire as well as to the world of counterbalancing reductions in trade barriers which are offered by other countries."

The goal of international trade should be better living for all peoples of the world and this must not be a catch-word but the object of a positive policy.

"If we succeed in being this, I believe that, as in so many other connections, we of the Commonwealth and Empire can set a lead and example to the world in a policy which, if fully carried out, will be spending in commercial terms — pay handed out to mankind and speaking in human terms — will in due time banish hunger and want from this planet." — Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Light to moderate, variable easterly winds, cloudy with showers locally.

Yesterday's weather:
Maximum: 33 deg. at 3 p.m.
Minimum: 14 deg. at 10 p.m.
Rainfall: 0.4 in.

Forecast for today:
Maximum: 34 deg. at 3 p.m.
Minimum: 15 deg. at 10 p.m.
Rainfall: 0.2 in.

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REMOVAL NOTICE

The South British Insurance Co., Ltd. have removed to their old offices 303/4, Prince's Building, 3rd Floor, Chater Road as from 3rd June, 1946.
Tel. No 21134. F. S. Cable, Acting Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG

Ordinance 24 of 1927

Hong Kong Police Reserve.

The Hong Kong Police Reserve will be organised in the very near future. Will those who are interested in joining the Force send their applications to the Commissioner of Police, New Oriental Building.

Applicants must be physically fit, be conversant with the English language, and have a permanent occupation or other means of support.

(Sd) C. H. SANSOM,
Acting Commissioner of Police,
Hong Kong, May 29, 1946.

NOTICE

Northcote Training College For Teachers

Notice is hereby given that there will be vacancies for about fifty first year students at the commencement of the next collegiate year in September 1946.

Applicants for admission must possess the following qualifications:—

(1) A certificate of good character and ability from the Head of the School at which the applicant was educated.

(2) A Matriculation Certificate of the Hong Kong University or its equivalent or have graduated from a senior middle school.

All applicants who possess the necessary qualifications will be required to pass an entrance examination. The subjects in which they will be examined are: English, Chinese Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics and General Science.

The examination will be held on 5th, 6th, and 7th August, 1946 and will commence at 9.00 a.m. on each day.

Applications for admission must reach the Principal, Northcote Training College, Eastern St., Bonham Road, before 20th July 1946.

All successful applicants will be required to sign a written agreement to teach in Hong Kong for two consecutive years immediately after the successful conclusion of their training.

Applicants who satisfy the conditions stated above, pass the examination and become registered students of the College will receive a substantial allowance.

ARTHUR L. POTTER,

Principal, Northcote Training College.

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BIRTH

BURNETT.—In Sydney on June 1, to Olive, wife of Gordon Cade Burnett, a daughter.

INDIA'S CHOICE

Within a day or two, it should be possible to say whether India's leaders have risen to the height of the opportunity now offered for securing India's independence, or whether the Cabinet Mission must needs settle down to another attempt to find a solution of vexed problems. The signs are favourable. From the correspondence released the other day, it is clear that differences between the Hindus and Moslems have been narrowed. The Mahatma Gandhi has given the Mission's plan a warm blessing, proclaiming frankly that there is no sign that the British negotiators have said one thing while meaning another. That should determine the attitude of the Congress Party, which has everything to gain by accepting the scheme. Mr. Jinnah and the Moslem League have yet to declare their attitude. The Akali Sikhs have announced opposition to any arrangement that would leave them as a minority under Moslem rule. As Lord Wavell said in his broadcast to the Indian people, a considerable change will be required in the outlook of all the communities if the great experiment upon which India is embarking is to succeed. The first obstacle to be surmounted is the creation of an interim Government representative of the main communities. Lord Wavell is already engaged on that task, success or failure in which will determine what progress can be made in the larger field of constitution-making. Here the Moslem League, with its claim for equality of seats with the caste Hindus—a demand for which there is no warrant in the relative numbers of the two communities—may be the stumbling block. At this stage British responsibility remains to secure an Executive Government that can deal competently with the vast administrative problems that India faces under the shadow of famine and the danger of civil war, should there not be co-operation between the communities. It is as essential for the British people as for the Indians to whom Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Lord Wavell have appealed, to realise what is involved in the great experiment now on foot. Should the Indian decision be for independence outside the Empire the British Commonwealth of Nations is reduced to one fourth of its present population. India is a vital link in all the communications by land, sea and air between West and East. For that reason, if for no other, it is a world concern that the transition from one form of government to another shall secure order and a stable administration. These depend upon the decisions that Indian parties are now called upon to make. The choice for them is, in the words of Lord Wavell, "between peaceful construction or the disorder of civil strife." All that the most extreme of partisans in India has ever asked is conceded in the British decision to retire. Upon the willingness of the communal leaders to merge their differences hangs the prospect of "that future even more glorious than your past" which the Cabinet Mission has hopefully forecast.

APPOINTMENT

London, June 4.
Major-General R. G. McLean has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Headquarters Middle East Force, July, 1946. He was until lately Deputy Adjutant-General of the Allied Land Forces, South-east Asia Command.

BACK TO SCHOOL

In an old, 90-room, stone-built mansion standing above the pretty village of Eristoke a few miles from Devizes, senior officers of the British Army, and of many Allied Armies, are going back to school again.

They are attending the first post-war course of the Senior Officers' School which has been designed to bring up-to-date British senior officers who were P.O.W.s during the war and to give officers of a number of Allied countries an insight into British Army methods.

Side by side in delightful surroundings, officers who fought the Germans and officers who had little opportunity of fighting are absorbing lessons that came to the British Army the hard way. And what they are learning will be reflected in a dozen different Allied Armies in the future.

The first course lasts twelve weeks and will be followed by others. Instructors are Lieut-Colonels and above, who lecture on all arms, including tanks, artillery and air support,

By CAPT. R. JACKSON

tactics, and staff work. Visits to other nearby schools are arranged for the students and a good deal of practical work is done both outside and in the School's fine model rooms. Instruction is modelled on the Staff College, Camberley.

Lectures are given frequently by visiting distinguished soldiers. When I was at the School, a brigadier with experience of jungle fighting in Burma spoke on tropical warfare and another gave a talk on atomic bombs.

Students say they find the course absorbing but strenuous. They have a six-day week. Normally, a day at the school starts at nine o'clock with a period of three-quarters of an hour and periods of the same length, broken by the usual quarter of an hour "for a smoke". The afternoon may be spent on out-of-doors work but at five o'clock, officers are back in their class-rooms—spacious rooms with a grand view which officers must find somewhat distracting for two further periods before dinner.

Instruction is given in English but the comfortable ante-rooms are a Babel when Allied officers from many countries relax. Newspapers of half the world find their way into the Mess.

I spoke to a number of Allied officers at the School and their comments all add up to the same thing; the course is admirable, they are learning a lot—and enjoying it. They think it is a fine experience.

From Chungking has come Lt.-Col. P. K. Chen, one of two

Nationalise The Law!

Hundreds of things we accept as part of our everyday life are quite preposterous. Of nothing is this more true than of the structure of the legal profession.

"The law is an ass," said a famous Dickens character, and his words have been echoed by many infuriated victims of legal pettifoggery.

If you want to obtain an authoritative opinion as to what the law is on a particular subject you will be told that "the last word" is counsel's opinion. But you cannot go to counsel direct.

You have to pay one lawyer (called a solicitor) to pay another lawyer (called a barrister) to give you the opinion on the state of the law with which you are concerned.

Yet even then—however wrong the opinion may be—there is no redress for foolish advice against either barrister or solicitor.

Privileged

Lawyers in and out of Parliament have preserved the most privileged position for themselves.

By maintaining a system under which the legal profession is divided into two halves, they have gone far towards doubling the amount of money which lawyers draw from law suits.

I believe that we need an Aneurin Bevan to modernise the administration of the law. The changes that are needed will never come from the lawyers themselves.

Changes would never have come from the doctors.

If we have an efficient comprehensive health service for all, why should we not also have a similar legal service for all?

The Free Legal Aid schemes which the Law Society operated, touched only the fringe of the problem. They applied only to people with income lower than £2 a week and in some cases £1 per week.

Worse still, lawyers were not paid for handling such cases, but they were regarded as acts of charity.

Grossly Unfair

This was grossly unfair to the good lawyers who were prepared to take on as much of this unselfish work as they could.

Chinese officers now rounding off a tour with the Chinese Military Mission in London. Both Col. Chen and his slim colleague Col. C. C. Yang (who has made a reputation as a practical joker) are especially keen to learn all they can about mechanisation.

Officers attending the course live in four Sandhurst-type blocks away from the main building, but mess in the house itself. Allied officers soon drop into English ways, play English games and even joyfully enter "sweeps" on the big horse races.

When our Government finally formulates its proposals, I hope that they will be settled by some Minister who is not a lawyer.

Many of us feel that Jim Griffiths deserves much praise for preventing lawyers from obtaining unnecessary "picking" out of workmen's compensation.

It is doubtful whether the same result would have been achieved if the Minister of National Insurance had been a lawyer.

Any lawyer who puts the interests of the community before the accepted interests of his own profession might be suspected by his colleagues of being a "quackling."

One can easily imagine that if Aneurin Bevan had been a doctor, the fury of the B.M.A. would have known no bounds. But the value of the independent mind looking at such problems free of prejudice is unquestionable.

Neither the law nor lawyers are seriously at fault. It is the procedure which the citizen is forced to use before he can avail himself of the law's protection, that is hopelessly out date.

For example, the legal costs involved in buying or mortgaging a house are really exorbitant. Law suits are uncertain and costly gambles. "Agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way with him" is very good advice for most litigants.

The uncertainty of the law itself is infuriating when the costs of finally establishing what the law is fall on some innocent litigant whom many of the judges may have thought to be in the right.

Even the simplest situation may give rise to the most intricate points of law which are finally settled only at huge expense.

A very great legal expert on libel and slander once said to me that nothing on earth would induce him to start such an action.

Our justice is deservedly famous throughout the world. British judges are fair and impartial. British lawyers, with a few unhappy exceptions, are extremely honest and painstaking.

Changes Overdue

But they cannot be expected, with the political opinions which they hold, to institute of their own accord a comprehensive legal service for the benefit of us all.

That must be done for them by Parliament, as with the doctors.

Contrary to an impression widely prevailing, the law is not a very well-paid profession. The average income of solicitors before the war was below £500 a year.

Many of them realise that under a Labour Government great changes must and will come. They are long overdue.

BY THE WAY By Beachcomber

Charlie Suet claims to have invented a synthetic rubber house which works on the balloon principle.

Until blown up, it is so small that it can be kept, like those models of ships, in a bottle. It can be inflated in a matter of minutes, and tethered to the ground like a tent. Unfortunately the first house of this kind could not be got out of the bottle and when the bottle was broken, the material of the balloon had been cut beyond repair. "Which proves nothing," said C. Suet, Esq., sulkily.

Household Notes

Owing to a shortage of corkscrews, more and more people are opening bottles with telescopes. Care must be taken not to injure the lens. The cork is gripped in the teeth, and the handle of the telescope is lowered slowly, so that the cork can be grubbed at by the side of the instrument, furthest from the neck of the actual bottle. The wobbling can be controlled by placing the bottle between the knees and tapping with the telescope on the top of the cork, before thrusting forward with the catches on the lens. An old telescope with a leather case is best. Binoculars are too wide for the work.

In Passing

I wish I had had certain cartoonists with me the other day. A man in a shiny top hat and an old-fashioned frock coat was walking towards me. He had a self-confident air which they would have called supercilious. I can almost hear him saying "Filthy Fascist! Dirty reactionary! Effete feudalism! Tory diktat! Old School Tie!" and all the rest of their patter. I am sorry to disappoint the little toads, but it was an under-taker.

Note On My Thumbnail

A dietician has discovered that we are getting too much starch. Perhaps that explains the complaints of well-dressed men that laundresses are eating (or anyhow taking bites at) their stiff white shirts.

Tough

Advertisements of films keep on boasting that here, at last, is the toughest film of all time. And that has come to mean, not men shooting each other, but a man knocking a woman down or bashing her face in.

Now I have a film script ready in which, in the very first sequence, the hero, the villain, and twelve subsidiary characters set on the heroine and kill her with blows of their fists. Her brother turns a Bren gun on to them and wipes them out. He is then devoured by an escaped lion. The lion is drowned by a mad zoologist, who is smothered by his sister. The sister is immediately frozen to death in a refrigerator by a novelist, who is burned to death in a furnace by a young girl. The girl is shot dead by a chimpanzee, who turns out to be the real hero of the film.

Basic English For Nigeria?

Paul Clark, an Ironmonger of Wiltshire, was surprised to hear his clock, after striking seven, say, "Silly fool, silly fool." It was later discovered that a parrot had laid an egg inside the clock. The egg was hatched by the warmth of the pendulum, and the young parrot uttered words it had heard repeated in the room.

Captain Foulenough

Captain Foulenough, who seems to be going through one

of his periods of intense social activity, is now at Strillwillie Hall, in Wigtownshire.

Hearing a crash in the middle of the night, his host, Sir Archibald McCabe, came downstairs. He found the Captain searching a small cupboard in the dining-room. "What is it?" he asked. "I thought I saw a ghost," said the Captain, "and I followed it." "Only a very small ghost could get into that cupboard," said his host. "It was the ghost of a baby," said the Captain. "It could hardly walk," "Hum," said Sir Archibald pensively.

How Many Bowlers?

The Clam of Chowdah and his Prime Minister, Jaja Hopu Homf, recently ordered by post four bowler hats in order to encourage the export drive, and so lead up to the import of a few chemical eggs from Uruguay. By an official error, the Board of Potential Allocations requested the Clam to fill up various forms which would entitle him to a certificate empowering him to receive bowler hats. Representations were made by the Council for the Entertainment of Very Important Tourists, and the bowlers were sent as a present to the Clam. This provoked an unofficial strike of bowler operatives. There the matter rests at present.

Sporting Talk

"So I let 'em have both barrels," said the host.
"The talk was of a day's shooting, but Captain Foulenough was not paying much attention."
"Waste of good drink," he said.
"I was talking of the birds," said his host.
"Water's good enough for birds," said Foulenough.
There was a prolonged silence.

LAW BRITAIN WON'T ADMIT

Might Be Too Strong For G.B.

New York, June 4. Possibility that one of the big nations might veto the security council sub-committee's recommendation for a United Nations break with Franco Spain loomed as a factor in council action on the Spanish case on June 6.

Two of the powers having veto rights, France and China, have signed the subcommittee's proposal as members of the instigating group. The other three, Britain, the United States and Russia, have not tipped their hands.

However examination of the past declarations of their delegates indicates that the proposal might be too strong to suit Britain and the United States but not strong enough for Russia.

Britain and the United States have made known their distrust of the Madrid government but have advocated peaceful overthrow of Franco.

The sub-committee after a month of study decided unanimously to recommend to the security council that it ask the general assembly to call for a diplomatic break by the United Nations with Franco if he is still in power in September when the assembly meets in New York. —Associated Press.

Food Supply For India

London, June 4. Arthur Henderson, parliamentary under-secretary of state for India, told the House of Commons that 255,000 tons of cereals were shipped to India in May and more than 200,000 tons already were scheduled for shipment in June.

Replying to a questioner, Mr. Henderson added an additional 80,000 tons of rice would be shipped in the second quarter of this year compared with an allocation of 14,000 tons for the first.

India's total import requirements of food grains, including rice, Mr. Henderson said, were estimated by the government of India last March to be 4,000,000 tons for 1946.

He said it was impossible to estimate how far short of requirements tonnage supplies would be since no shipping programme for any cereals had been arranged for the last quarter of the year and no allocations of rice had been made for the last six months. —Associated Press.

Gangsters Taken In Batavia

Batavia, June 4. The Dutch civil police C.I.D. has captured gang leaders believed responsible for the death of five Europeans, including three women, the newspaper "Het Dagblad" reported.

The round-up also resulted in the apprehension of a man who is described as "ring-leader of all gangs operating in Batavia's old town." The ring-leader was quoted as admitting the murder of one European and two Indonesian female servants.

He and his men were said to have specialised in kidnapping Indonesians who were employed by Europeans. — Associated Press.

Resignation Of Stettinius

Washington, June 4. President Truman has accepted the resignation of Mr. Edward Stettinius as United States representative to the United Nations Organisation, it is officially announced.

The announcement was made only four hours after Mr. Stettinius had left a White House conference, at which both the President and Mr. James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, had attended to persuade him to retain his seat at the Security Council table.

After his resignation, Mr. Stettinius told reporters: "I am not a candidate for any political job."

STILL DON'T KNOW

Bucharest, June 4. Censorship here has forbidden the publication of the British and United States notes accusing the Rumanian Government of failing to fulfil its obligations since the peace agreement of last December. The British and United States Governments presented their notes eight days ago. — Reuter.

"Unfaithful Wife" Appeal Fails

Misconduct Not Licence To Kill

London, June 4. The Unwritten Law is not the law of Britain. This was decided yesterday by the House of Lords — the highest court in the land.

No man can plead justification for killing a wife because she has been unfaithful.

The historic decision was reached by five Law Lords when, unanimously, they decided that Leonard Holmes, 32-year-old Nottingham ex-soldier, must die.

Holmes appealed to Britain's final tribunal against the sentence of death passed on him for killing his wife with a coal hammer last February.

His appeal was designed to test the validity of the Unwritten Law. He pleaded that his wife had confessed infidelity.

At the end of a five-day hearing Lord Simon (presiding) said that the reasons he and Lords Macmillan, Porter, Simonds, and du Parcq had dismissed the appeal would be given later.

But here are views expressed during yesterday's hearing: Lord Simonds—It was a little difficult to imagine that a man who had suspected his wife would be put into such a transport of passion as to murder her on receiving a confession.

Lord du Parcq—Even a confession might not be true. He had himself had a case where he refused to accept a confession of adultery as evidence.

Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., the Solicitor-General, argued that a confession of misconduct could not form the ground for a reduction of the capital charge.

Mrs. E. K. Lane, Holmes's junior counsel and the first woman barrister to appear in a murder appeal before the Lords, suggested that, if the rules as to what constituted provocation were binding, it would surely be necessary to review them from time to time to meet changes in thought.

The nature of man being such, even some reasonable men, hearing a confession of misconduct, would be put in such a frame of mind as would lead to the killing of their wives.

Such a confession had been recognised in early cases as forming some provocation.

"Frenzy"

Replying to the Solicitor-General's statement that he would not like it to go abroad in these days, when soldiers were returning to their homes, that a confession of misconduct was licence to kill, Mrs. Lane said the laying down of the law that such a confession was not provocation would not prevent men from losing control of their feelings.

Lord Simon pointed out that Holmes had admitted that, after striking his wife with a hammer, he put his hands round her neck with intent to kill.

Mrs. Lane said that, had the question been left to the jury, they might have decided that the man was in the same state of frenzy throughout.

When the verdict was announced, Mrs. Lane clenched her hands, whispered, "I did my best," and hurried out. She was congratulated by Lord Simon on the way she put her arguments.

Now the only way Leonard Holmes's life can be saved is by the Home Secretary, Mr. Cauter. If he recommends a reprieve to the King, no public petition will be organised.

Six-Point Arab Declaration

London, June 4. The Arab Higher Front—new Palestine Arab political organisation representing the five parties opposed to Jamal Hussein's Arab Higher Committee—tonight issued a six-point declaration of its political aims, differing on only one point from Jamal Hussein's platform—submission of the Palestine case to the United Nations Organisation.

The Higher Front manifesto re-affirms Palestine Arab demands for the establishment of an Arab democratic state in Palestine, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Palestine, the immediate cessation of Jewish immigration to Palestine, complete stoppage of sale of Arab land to Jews and a 100 per cent enforcement of Arab boycott of Jewish goods. — Reuter.

CONSTABULARY TAKE OVER

Frankfurt, June 4. The United States Third Army—the only remaining major tactical force in Germany—will be deactivated this summer, leaving the occupation duties to the constabulary which now consists of 88,000 men. — Associated Press.

Mufti Back In The Lists

Jerusalem, June 4. The Mufti of Jerusalem, Hajj Amin el Husseini, appealed to the people of the Arab world "to stand firm behind Palestine" in a message from Paris last night.

Calling on Palestine Arabs to unite in opposition to Zionism, in a message to his nephew Jamal Hussein, Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, the Mufti said, "Palestine is the first line of defence of the Arab world and if we give way there, danger faces other Arab countries directly."

In an interview with The Associated Press, Jamal Hussein said that all Arabs are awaiting the Mufti's return to the Middle East and added "it will not be long before he is with us again."

He said the Mufti would probably return to the Levant as soon as he was assured that all foreign troops had evacuated. Jamal's Arab Party, in a district meeting here adopted a resolution that the Arabs take part in no further negotiations regarding the Anglo-American commission report on Palestine, unless the Mufti participates.

Jamal said "Here is democracy trying to negotiate with a people while denying them the right to their chosen leadership." — Associated Press.

CHURCH DENOUNCES ATTITUDE TO SEX

A "clearer and bolder exposition of the nature and claims of Christian marriage" is urged by a committee of the Church of Scotland as "the only hope of real amendment" of the attitude of young people toward sexual relations.

"It is only too clear," says the report of the Committee on Church and Nation, presented to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, "that what were once acknowledged to be breaches of an accepted moral code are now regarded by many as quite natural."

"The prevalent violation of an accepted morality is a grave matter, but much graver is the explicit downgrading of it."

Nothing is more certain to undermine the home life of a people (the report adds) "than the assumption that promiscuity and sexual experimentation before marriage will leave the integrity of married life, when entered upon, uncompromised and unimpaired."

"Here is a situation which calls for the anxious concern of the Christian preacher and parent. It is a situation which the best system of sex education in schools can never adequately meet."

Visit To Troops
A special committee appointed to consider questions concerning the use of contraceptives in the Forces reports that it is satisfied that official policy is against the offering of contraceptives.

"Before the Church could insist upon the cessation of the availability practice," however, "it would require to be convinced that its abolition, if secured, would not create evils greater than those if sought to remedy."

The Rev. C. W. G. Taylor, during a visit on behalf of the Church of Scotland to troops of C.M.F. and S.E.A.C., had told the committee that the testimony of several chaplains was to the effect that the issuing of offering of contraceptives was without official sanction, and liable, if it occurred, to official reprimand.

La Paz, Bolivia, June 4. Railway workers, demanding a higher pay, struck today and tied up the train services of the nation. — Associated Press.

many had been carried out. "It is not Clay's order an attempt to undermine this decision of the Paris Conference and likewise to face the refusal to carry out the Berlin decisions on the German front of Germany." — Associated Press.

Rickets Spreading In Germany

Berlin, June 4. Colonel Hugh Hester, chief of the food and agriculture branch of the American military government, said yesterday that there was "a very reasonable hope" that the food situation in the American zone would improve "from now on."

A tripartite nutritional survey committee reported that children up to the age of three were adequately nourished in terms of caloric intake but showed signs of deficiencies in vitamin B and iron.

Among children from three to six years, the committee said, "rickets is becoming more prevalent and nutritional anemia is increasing."

Children from six to 18 were found to be apathetic in school and many showed evidence of retarded or arrested growth.

The greatest decline among adults was shown in the aged and physically unfit.

The committee said that in urban areas, anemia—excess water in the muscles due to lack of protein—was "reaching serious proportion." — Associated Press.

Radar Tests In New Zealand

Wellington, N.Z., June 4. Radar investigations of world importance are to be made at Ashburton in the middle of the Canterbury plains—said to be the most suitable place in the British Commonwealth from which to determine the relationship between weather and ultra-high frequency radio transmission.

In charge of the project will be Dr. F. E. Jones, senior research officer for the British telecommunications research establishment. Scientists for a year will take meteorological measurements from three land-based sites from a vessel off the mouth of Ashburton river and from aircraft. — Associated Press.

Soviet-American Pledges

Washington, June 4. President Truman and the Soviet Ambassador, Nikolai Novikov, exchanged pledges today to work toward an improvement of Soviet-American relations, when Novikov presented his credentials as ambassador.

President Truman said the United States would give prompt and sympathetic consideration to Soviet proposals for achieving this goal, and he asked for similar consideration for American suggestions to that end.

Novikov succeeds Andrei Gromyko as ambassador to the United States. Gromyko is now permanent Soviet representative to the United Nations Security Council. — Associated Press.

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JET PLANE'S RECORD

Dayton, Ohio, June 4. A jet-propelled P-80 fighter yesterday set a new world record for 1,000 kilometers of 462 miles an hour, flying a round trip between Dayton and St. Louis in one hour, 20 minutes and 31 seconds.

Pilot Lieut. Henry Johnson, of Wright Field, thus cracked the record of 440 miles an hour set on May 19 by another P-80 "Shooting Star" over the same course.

The pre-war record was 325 miles an hour held by Italy. — Associated Press.

NOTICE

THE CHASE BANK
From and including Monday, June 3rd 1946, our telephone numbers will be changed as follows:

26638
26639

With Extensions to All Departments

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Peddar Building, Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 5th. June 1946 commencing at 9.30 a.m.

at the premises of Godown No. 12 of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

200 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

Cow Hides, Horse Hides, Sheep Skin, Sulphur, Straw Goods, Resin, Paints and Oils, Iron Ware, Sulphates, Phosphates, Carbonates, Steel Wire, Porcelain Ware, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above premises will be open to inspection on 3rd and 4th. June 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by Captain Edwards, Office of Custodian of Property, Peninsula Hotel Arcade, Kowloon.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th. March 1946 issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, 7th. June, 1946.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at the premises of

The Custodian K. 1 Godown, Ma Tau Wai Road, Kowloon.

58 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

Electric Wire, Caustic Soda, Copper Coins, Talcum Powder, Gallnuts, Socks and Stockings, Shirts and Underwear, Solidified Paraffin, Joss Paper, Chinese Medicine and Lead Ore, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above premises will be open to inspection on 5th. and 6th. June, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th. March, 1946 issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.E. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 31867.

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Thousands shipped to Middle East. Quick shipment of pressed bales of one thousand assorted garments.

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LORD FRASER FAREWELL

Allied Forces Must Not Be Armed In H.K.

Tau Kin-ying, who claimed to be a Chinese Army official, together with Kong Kim-hung and Kong Fung, were again brought before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with possession of three revolvers and 55 rounds of ammunition at Nam Ping Boarding House on May 23.

Detective-Inspector McCahey, who prosecuted, stated that the Canton Authorities had been informed concerning Tau's claim but no reply had been received.

When asked for his plea, first accused Tau insisted that he was an Army Official and was only passing through the Colony. He did not know that Army Officials were not allowed to carry firearms.

Mr. Kwan explained that even though he was a Chinese soldier, he should have applied for a permit from the Commissioner of Police.

Since the change over from the Military Administration to the Civil Government the law and jurisdiction over the Allied Forces for carrying arms had been abolished.

After hearing the explanation, accused asked for an adjournment for him to consider his position and plea.

The case was adjourned until Saturday.

Statement On Nestle's Foods

Nestle's Milk Foods have been on sale at Government controlled prices since yesterday at the company's office, Chung Tin Hing, to persons holding certificates from medical practitioners or from one of the Government Health Centres.

Each person is entitled to one tin only, which is opened before sale, to prevent its resale in the black market.

Complaints of black marketing have been rising during the past week. The Company had advertised in the Press that sale would be made to commercial firms for members of their staff and also to persons holding medical certificates.

However, the company told "China Mail" yesterday, they were flooded with over 5,000 applications from firms purporting to buy for members of their staff. It was then realised that this method of distribution would not work, and sales had to be stopped.

Earlier the Company had sold a certain percentage of their shipment to stores. A good portion of this possibly found its way to the black market, for people were openly selling Lactogen at \$20.50 a tin, as against the controlled price of \$10.50.

In the meantime arrangements were made for distribution to the public, to be against doctors or Health Centre certificates only, and sales started as from yesterday.

A notice was put up that no application from commercial firms for supplies for their staff would be accepted.

BLACK MARKET CIGARETTES

The price of cigarettes has shown a continual increase the last few days. The black market price of Gold Flake and Players, distributed by the agents of the British-American Tobacco Co. at 40 cents a pack, is now 20 cents.

We are informed that there is sufficient stock for distribution for some time yet and that a large consignment is expected soon.

The British-American Tobacco Co. are now manufacturing "Pirate" and "Royal Leaf" cigarettes and these will be obtainable early next week. The price has not yet been fixed. The quality of these well known brands will be the same as pre-war.

"IRRESPONSIBLE TYPES"

"There have been many irresponsible types running loose with guns and therefore I must impose a heavy sentence," said Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday when he imposed sentences of 12 months' hard labour on Li Man, 20, unemployed, for possession of a revolver and a round of ammunition at Connaught Road Central.

Chinese Detective Sub-Inspector H. C. Hui said that about 4.30 p.m. on May 29 accused was arrested on information by Chinese Detective G840, and the revolver loaded with a round, was found concealed in his girdle.

Accused contended that he intended selling the revolver to raise money for passage to his country.

SHOES FOR MILK

For unlawful possession of 32 tins of evaporated milk on board H.M.S. Comet, lying in the Royal Naval Dockyard, Sir Ghor was discharged with a caution by Mr. A. Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Accused admitted that he gave rubber shoes to several sailors in exchange for the milk.

The milk was ordered confiscated.

Toast To "A Great Sailor" Warships Are Now Peace-Ships

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, was one of the distinguished guests at a cocktail party given by the Chamber of Commerce last evening to bid farewell to Admiral Lord Fraser.

The Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie, proposing the toast of Admiral Fraser, said:—

"Your Excellency, My Lord Admiral, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

"We are here tonight to say 'Goodbye' to a great Sailor, Admiral Lord Fraser, who leaves in a few days for home on completion of his great task.

"The people of Hong Kong are under a special sense of obligation to Admiral Fraser because it was he who came out to Australia to take command of the newly-formed British Pacific Fleet which, in conjunction with the American Fleet, made the relief of Hong Kong possible.

"The sight of ships from Admiral Fraser's Fleet on that memorable day in August, 1945, first brought home to Prisoners-of-War, Internees, and others who, for 3½ long years, had suffered under the Japanese, the fact that they were free again.

"I will not embarrass our guest by attempting to relate the full story of his distinguished career.

He has been Director of Naval Ordnance, Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy. For these services he was made K.B.E. in 1941. In 1943 he succeeded to the command of the Home Fleet.

"No one will forget the thrill which ran round the world just after Christmas, 1943, when the news was announced that Sir Bruce Fraser (as he then was) in his flagship 'Duke of York' had out-manoeuvred and sunk 'Scharnhorst' in one of the most brilliant naval actions of the war. For this action he received the G.C.B. and the Order of St. Vladimir First Class from M. Stalin, the highest Russian order awarded to Commanders in the Field.

"In August, 1944 Sir Bruce Fraser assumed command of the Eastern Fleet, and with it fought alongside the American Fleet until the Japanese surrender.

"After the surrender Admiral Fraser organised the repatriation of British Prisoners-of-War and Internees, largely on His Majesty's ships.

"Admiral Fraser was made a Baron in the New Year Honours of 1946, and I feel sure that further distinguished service and still higher honours await him in the years to come.

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health and happiness of Admiral Lord Fraser.

Lord Fraser's Reply

Responding to the toast, Admiral Lord Fraser said he felt it a great honour that one of his last parties in Hong Kong should be to be that of the Chamber of Commerce and all the communities of Hong Kong.

It was a happy co-incidence that this was also the Dragon Festival, which was associated with the sea.

The occasion was therefore a dual pleasure to him, because one of the tasks of the British Fleet, now and in the future, was the encouragement of trade, which was vital alike to the British Empire and to China. Warships, in peace-time were really peace-ships and the Navy spent its time trying to encourage trade and to safeguard those who passed upon the sea upon their lawful occasions.

In Hong Kong he had made friends amongst every section of the community and the Services. Admiral Lord Fraser said tribute to the cooperation he had received from all branches of the Services and expressed the hope that this cooperation would continue and that all would work together, irrespective of nationality.

He had received the utmost kindness from all sections of the community and the remembrance of this would always remain with him. He hoped that everyone would continue to work together to support the Civil Government under Sir Mark Young and help forward the rehabilitation of the Colony. It was of the greatest importance that Hong Kong should do all it could to help China, which had suffered equally from the ravages of war. The welfare of each was of importance to the other. Lord Fraser invited the assembly to drink to the health of H.B. the Governor.

"Thank You"

In reply, Sir Mark Young said that everybody in Hong Kong would like him to repeat and underline their expression of thanks and of admiration for all that Admiral Lord Fraser had stood for during the time he had been in Eastern waters. Hong Kong owed the deepest possible debt to the Navy. Admiral Lord Fraser took with him from Hong Kong the good wishes, the admiration and the affection of everyone.

They wished Admiral Lord Fraser the very best of good fortune and counted themselves most fortunate to have known him.

"We look forward to meeting you again," said His Excellency, and, in one word, we thank you.

Other official guests included: The Chief Justice (Mr. E. H. Williams), the Consul General (Mr. T. J. Gould), the Consul Body, the General Officer Commanding (Major-General F. W. Festing), Rear-Admiral E. H. Archer, Air-Commodore W. A. D. Brook, Commodore D. H. Everett, Commodore Carlill, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Mr. T. W. Kwok, Chinese Foreign Affairs Commissioner, the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Representatives of the Indian Community.

MIDNIGHT GUN BATTLE

Yet another gun-battle between police and armed suspects, in which there were no casualties, occurred at about midnight on Monday in Castle Peak Road near the R.A.F. barracks.

A police search party called on two cyclists, each of whom had a passenger riding pillion, to halt. The cyclists dismounted and ran. After a police order to stop had been disregarded the police opened fire, whereupon fire was returned by the two cyclists.

The cyclists escaped but the passengers were taken into custody and are being held for inquiries.

STOLEN WATER PIPES

Many people are ringing up the Waterworks Department complaining that their water pipes have been stolen. In most cases it is found that these pipes are private property.

In future, therefore, anybody who is victimised in this way is advised to inform the police and not the Waterworks Department.

"Champagne Campaign" Reminiscences

Mr. A. G. Astley Hawkins, Reuter's Hong Kong Manager, delighted Hong Kong Rotarians yesterday with another of his war reminiscences. His subject was "Champagne Campaign" which, he assured his audience, had nothing to do with this delightful beverage, but dealt with the Allied invasion of Southern France in August, 1944.

Mr. Hawkins said that he was at the time war correspondent stationed in Rome, and he spoke of the intensive preparations made for the invasion, in which Britain's war-time Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, took a personal part. Over a thousand vessels of all sizes and categories were assembled and the operation was carried off with much more facility than was expected, due mainly to the Germans being misled into believing that any attempt at a landing would be in the Rhone Valley region where they had concentrated their main strength.

The speaker then came to the cream of his subject—the beautiful countryside they traversed, the sunshine, and the world famous vineyards. The men had a grand time, and fighting apart, it was more like a grand holiday than a grim war campaign.

The wonderful hospitality of the villagers helped much to brighten up spirits. There might have been starvation in other regions but there was certainly plenty of food and wine in this part of the country. Luxury excursion was what many of the boys called it.

An Excursion

The campaign itself went off well, and the only snag was the difficulty of getting supplies to catch up with the advance units, and this slowed down operations on many occasions.

Mr. Hawkins gave many humorous anecdotes as a sideline of the campaign, one of which was that among plans handed over by captured Germans were some of British coast ports marked down for invasion but later chopped with the word "Cancelled" when it was clear which way the wind blew.

Rotarian N. Garland thanked the speaker for throwing light on a phase of the war about which many know so little, and added that though Mr. Hawkins said his address had nothing to do with champagne, he very much suspected that champagne had no little part in brightening up the whole campaign.

LORD FRASER'S DEPARTURE

A guard of honour from the Combined Services will be mounted at Queens Pier tomorrow to mark the departure at 2.30 p.m. of Admiral Lord Fraser.

The guard will be formed by detachments of the Royal Navy, the Army and R.A.F., and the band of the Jaipur Guards.

Admiral Lord Fraser is leaving for the United Kingdom in his flagship, H.M.S. Duke of York, to take up his new appointment as First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to H.M. King.

The battleship will first call at Singapore where Admiral Lord Fraser will hand over the command of the British Pacific Fleet to Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., on June 10, who will then proceed to Hong Kong in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. Venerable, arriving here about June 15.

H.M.S. Duke of York is scheduled to arrive at Plymouth on July 11.

REMANDED

Another remand of one week was granted in the cases of Lau Mang-siu, 33, former special constable, Heior Lee, 36, fohki, Yau Kin-kong, 37, canteen boy, Chan Tung, 42, stall holder, Tsang Kau, 40, former police constable, Tam So, 31, woman, Li Shui, 33, Lam Wing, and F. M. el Arculli, 40, journalist, who were charged under the Defence Regulations, by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Lu Kuen-chau, 25, store assistant, was also remanded for a week, when he was charged with high treason.

It is hereby notified for general information that Monday, June 10 (Whit Monday) will be observed as a General Holiday.

Two Feasts

In reply to questions from Mr. Loseby, witness admitted having given two expensive feasts to the Harbour Office staff. The money for these was collected, he said, from the large junk-owners. An account of expenses was exhibited on the wall of the office of the Union.

Replying to Mr. Smith, witness said that it was his idea to have the dinners.

Held Hand Out

Chan Din-lok, a fisherman, said that he remembered an inspector measuring his junk. The first three accused were present. He was given a chit to take to Commando Headquarters for his

Guests at yesterday's luncheon were Major A. Hardy, Mr. A. L. Smith, Mr. M. Demets and Mr. Chung Wing-nok.

Mr. F. P. Franklin of the Morning Post and Telegraph was inducted as a new member.

Readers' Letters

The Shamrock

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent W. Webb, the shamrock is not confined to Ireland; any more than the rose is a purely English flower or the thistle grows only in Scotland. The shamrock merely flourishes in the Emerald Isle and was chosen as the national flower.

EIRE

Sir,—I'm sure the shamrock only grows in Ireland, though I have no reference book to support my contention. Anyway, I've never seen it anywhere else, and I've travelled a good bit.

LITTLE FLOWER

Lawlessness

Sir,—With regard to present disorder and lawlessness prevailing in Hong Kong, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly let my letter appear in your Correspondence Column of your post at an early time.

As Hong Kong is very short of police staff both in the higher and lower grades, and the safety of the whole community is severely hampered by the incessant daily robbery, burglary, and murder cases, I shall suggest that the Police Dept. concerned should recruit more policemen within such a critical period. Police Reserve and Chinese Sub-Inspectors should be recruited once more. Furthermore, owing to lack of police strength and some of them have no guns on duty, the armed thieves are very active and they can even overpower the Police. The gangsters are on the increase. They are now forming many racial gangs in various districts to carry on their daily robbery conspiracy. Most of these men here are disbanded Chinese soldiers and communist soldiers equipped with various kinds of arms, and some are unemployed and undesirable ruffians from the interior of China. Judging from

the recent 2 cases of gun duel with the robbers, both European and Chinese Officers were shot dead. So this proves that foreign police officers sometimes are not so good as Chinese Sub-Inspectors. For the countless gangsters will no longer be afraid of foreign officers, on account of their past war status. Some of the European S.I. recently recruited from Shanghai and Portuguese constables do not know the local conditions and the gangsters usually have a big party and seem to hate the European and Portuguese. So I suggest that 2nd recruitment of inspectors, sub-inspectors should be held early and given to the local Chinese youths with priority for they are more efficient than a foreigner, in performance of their duties.

Finally, the best way to decrease the pistols held by criminals, and the pistols are left over by the Japanese, or brought in by Chinese soldiers for sale, or robbers from interior of Kwangtung, is to have a thorough search by blockading certain streets just as the Japanese did after the occupation.

As the govt. policy is to reduce the European inspectors, sub-inspectors and to employ more Chinese to replace them, and the present European officers of higher and lower ranks are still not coming back, I think the Govt. should now recruit the Chinese to fill the posts. This arrangement is, I think, most suitable to be applied to the future policy of Self-Government, and will meet the welcome, support and praise of the local public.

CHINESE COMMUNITY

Answers To Correspondents

AC FINCH—The address you ask for is—Karl Gunnar Knutsson, Secretary, "Why Friend Abroad," Lasmakaregatan 27B, Stockholm, Sweden.—Ed.

JUNK INSPECTOR ON EXTORTION CHARGE

Evidence that they had paid \$10 tea-money to a Harbour Office clerk at Cheung Chau Island in January when paying for their junk licences was given at Kowloon Court yesterday before Mr. W. H. Latimer by two Cheung Chau fishermen.

The fishermen were Crown witnesses in the case in which John Charles Stoppa, junk inspector, is charged on two counts of extortion and acceptance of a bribe, and Royal Isaac Fernandes, inspector of police, Yeung Wah-chow, clerk, and Tsang Fan-hung, boatman, on four counts of aiding and abetting Stoppa in the extortion and bribery.

Mr. R. S. Smith is prosecuting for the Crown, while Mr. F. H. Loseby is appearing for Stoppa and Mr. M. A. da Silva for Fernandes.

The two fishermen, Mak Choh-chi and Chan Din-lok, identified Lee Wai-chau, the Crown's first witness in the case, as the clerk in question.

Witness said that he had paid the money as he was in a hurry to go out to sea to fish. Witness added that he had also gone to Chau Lei-ping's house and had paid him \$30 in connection with junk licences. He was given a piece of paper with a chop which he brought to Commando Headquarters.

There, the second accused asked him to identify his guns. He did so and was permitted to take them away.

Mak Choh-chi, fisherman, gave evidence of having paid \$10 tea-money in connection with his junk licence to Lee Wai-chau. Leung So, another fisherman, also gave evidence of paying \$10 to Chau Lei-ping in connection with his junk licence.

At this stage the case was adjourned to today.

Tea-Money

The first witness called yesterday was Chau Lei-ping, Chairman of the Cheung Chau Sea Products Union, who said that toward the end of January he had requested the Harbour Office to arrange for the licensing of junks at Cheung Chau.

When the Harbour Office party reached Cheung Chau, witness said, the first member of the party he met was the fourth accused who told him that the licensing inspector had arrived. He had gone to Commando Headquarters where he met Fernandes and Stoppa.

He met the fourth accused again that day and they had gone together to an eating-house. There fourth accused had taken him to an inner portion of the premises and had spoken of tea-money.

He had called a committee meeting of the union. The licensing of junks began the following day. He had called at Commando Headquarters where he saw a number of guns in the office. The clerk told him to return the next day.

He had collected a sum of \$1,100 from members of the Union and had handed it over to Sgt. Stradmoor.

Police Reserve Recruiting

A number of applications have already been received for the Police Reserve which will be organised in the near future but recruitment will not be started until the forms are ready.

The Police Reserve Ordinance came into force in 1927 and the unit did good work during the war but was disbanded by the Commissioner of Police in 1941.

The new recruits will be very carefully chosen and it is emphasised that only those with good physique, a good knowledge of English and with a permanent employment or other independent means of support will be selected.

The Reserve is a voluntary unit but members will be paid according to rank when on duty. Training will consist of Police regulations, powers of arrest, squad and revolver drill. Each course will be an extensive one, as the authorities are aiming at an efficient and well trained unit which will supplement the Regular Police Force if and when necessary.

Former Police Reservists, irrespective of former rank, will have to start from scratch and undergo the full course of training. Previous knowledge and training may assist in promotion.

Details as to the formations of the various detachments have yet to be worked out.

Film Review

"Arabian Nights"

The Hollywood star for ultra-spectacular technicolour settings produces a mixture of mysterious Baghdad, dancing girls and intrigue for the throne in days of old which must be far more lavish than even the original tale of "Arabian Nights" could ever have envisaged. The new "Arabian Nights" is at the Queen's from today.

Silken robes and the magnificence of a royal palace place Maria Montez in a worthy setting while the Caliph and his wicked brother duel for the fair lady's hand in the best traditions of "once upon a time."

Jon Hall is the handsome, hard-riding hero who wields a trusty sword to regain his rightful place as ruler of the land, faithfully aided and abetted by the energetic Sabu.

If the theme sounds very familiar, there is compensation in the grandiose background and glowing desert scenery that would no doubt have made the real Caliph somewhat envious of the magic powers of Hollywood.

Add several hectic fights, one slave market, one harems, one lovers' drinking cup (poisoned), serve as a strong mixture of Aladdin's lamp and you have "Arabian Nights."

ALLEGED AXE ATTACK

Chu Chung-lam, alias Chu Chin-lam, alias Chu Yung, 33, unemployed, was charged before Mr. George She at Central Magistracy yesterday with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon his wife, Yau Hau-wan, with an axe.

At the request of Inspector Allen of Shaukiwan Police Station the case was adjourned to June 7, as complainant is still in hospital.

Pleading guilty to committing a burglary at No. 4B, Hankow Road, Kowloon, the residence of Mr. J. Videro, an unemployed Chinese, Wong Chi-wah, 23, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Horace Lo at Kowloon Court yesterday.

He was arrested by a Chinese police constable on duty in Hankow Road near Nathan Road about 5.10 a.m. on June 3. The constable told that he was carrying a parcel and behaving suspiciously.

Evidence Of Prosecution's Witnesses "All Lies"

At yesterday's hearing of the War Crimes Trial, Kurasawa, one of the accused, denied allegations made against him and described the evidence of the prosecution witnesses as "all lies."

Kurasawa admitted that he knew how to apply the water torture, but declared that he had himself never applied such torture to any person.

During the time that he was in the witness box, Kurasawa stood rigidly at attention, with his arms at his sides, his fist tightly clenched and his heels together. At times, the twitching of his fingers betrayed a slight nervousness.

In the witness box Kurasawa denied being present at any torture of Ip Tin-shang and stated that the evidence given by Ip Tin-shang was "all lies."

The evidence given by So Sui-wing was "all lies," Witness had never interrogated So. The witness for the prosecution who stated that he had been subjected to water torture was also lying. He, Kurasawa, had never ordered Sano to give the water torture to any person.

Lau Hai-lit's allegation that witness was enjoying the torture and laughing heartily was a lie.

"Frame Up"

The evidence given by witnesses for the prosecution was false and he gave his reasons for alleging that the charges were a "complete frame-up." His reasons were that it was physically impossible for anybody to undergo the tortures alleged.

Witness stated that he himself had received no instructions regarding the application of the water torture, but knew how to apply it. Witness had never applied the water torture to any person.

Witness concluded his examination-in-chief by stating that he had an opportunity of fleeing from Hong Kong after the Japanese surrender but did not take advantage of the opportunity.

Examined as to what he meant by "a complete frame-up," witness intimated that the allegations made by the witnesses for the prosecution that they had been tortured were all lies.

Asked as to the facts on

which he based his allegation of "a complete frame-up," Kurasawa said: "The method of interrogation and torture was physically impossible. If the witnesses had been hung up by their thumbs, the weight of their whole body would be balanced on their thumbs and if that was the case, their thumbs could not stand the strain. Regarding the allegation of the witness that he had been given the water torture for two hours, it is very difficult to stand at attention for two hours and it is difficult to keep on running for two hours. It is impossible to undergo water torture for two hours."

The third witness has said that before his thumbs and wrists were tied, cloth of rubber sheets were put round their wrists and their thumbs. If they had really been suspended by their thumbs and wrists, everybody would have been tied in the same way without exception."

"For Revenge"

Major Puddicombe asked witness: "Do you think that the reason for this 'frame up' was vindictiveness on the part of the Chinese?" Witness replied: "I think it is because they had been kept in custody for about a month during the hot weather and therefore they are making these allegations for revenge."

Witness outlined the organization of the Gendarmes force at the Supreme Court and when asked by Major Puddicombe as to why he and the other three accused should be chosen as objects for revenge, witness stated that the reason might be attributed to the fact that they were remembered because they had been concerned in the interrogation of the witnesses for the prosecution and that he, Kurasawa and Sano, had visited them in their cell.

Witness testified that he had learnt about the water torture while he was still young and also when he was in Manchuria. Witness further admitted that Japanese Gendarmes did at times use the water torture to aid interrogations. The water torture would be only given in special cases and was applied chiefly in the cases of interrogation of guerrillas in Manchuria.

Water Torture

Apart from the water torture, beatings were also given. Witness was present at interrogations of guerrillas, but had never seen any man hung up and beaten. Witness knew who applied water tortures, but could not remember their names because it was such a long time ago. The water torture was applied by Gendarmes on their own initiative.

Ip Tin-shang was arrested because information had been received that he had been collecting military information in Hong Kong and despatching it to Waichow. The position of Ip Tin-shang in Waichow was not known. His sons were arrested because it was thought that they might know something about the affairs of their father.

The practice of arresting people on suspicion was approved by his Commanding Officer and the nation. Lau Hai-lit was arrested because he was present when the others were arrested. He was arrested otherwise he would have made a report to the other members of the same group as Ip Tin-shang and the case would be complicated. Lam Hai-lit was arrested as a matter of expediency. Others were also arrested to prevent reports spreading.

"Treated Kindly"

There were other investigations going on at the time and the case of Ip Tin-shang was not regarded as very important. The war situation at the time was very grave for Japan and it was not possible to wait until sufficient proof had been obtained before making an arrest.

"To maltreat a person and to arrest upon necessity are quite different matters. After people had been arrested, we treated them kindly."

It was not intended to arrest So Sui-wing, out his brother. They were both living together in the same house. So Sui-wing was arrested in order to prevent news leaking out. He was never interrogated as alleged.

Witness gave it as his opinion that if he treated a suspected person kindly after his arrest, his action would not be against the wishes of the Commanding Officer.

Length Of Torture

Witness said he did not know how long it would take a man to die from water torture. The longest period of time he had seen a man undergo the water torture was 20 to 30 minutes. That was in Manchuria. The man did not die and could have undergone further torture.

Witness could not remember the names of those who deserted or escaped when the terms of the Potsdam Declaration became known. The men who deserted or escaped did not belong to his Unit. These men had been guilty of doing illegal acts. The illegal actions of these men were not known to the Commanding Officer; if he knew about the matter he would most certainly have punished them.

People were sometimes handcuffed when arrested. Ropes were not used to bind people. Handcuffs were removed after the persons arrested had reached Gendarmes Headquarters. They were not bound by ropes or handcuffed again. Witness denied that the inner tube of rubber tires were used to bind the wrists of any person.

Weak Willed

The main work of the Gendarmes was that of Military Police which included the patrolling of streets. The main purpose in patrolling streets was to keep a check on the discipline of soldiers who were off duty. The Gendarmes were not a political Military Force.

Witness was then subjected to a lengthy cross-examination regarding his own ability and that of the other accused, and was questioned regarding the manner in which Gendarmes were selected. In the course of this cross-examination, witness stated that he did not think that Sakamoto was fit for interrogation work because he was weak-willed and could not express himself in front of people. Witness also considered that neither of the other three accused possessed any interrogating ability. As regards himself, witness said "I am not superior to or worse than the other three accused."

Informers

Witness was also cross-examined at length regarding the system by which informers were employed by the Gendarmes.

Major Puddicombe brought his cross-examination to a close by examining witness as to the duty roster at Gendarmes Headquarters and the dates on which he, witness, was on duty, as well as the preparations which took place in connection with the inspection on July 28.

Re-examined by Captain Reilly, witness stated that informers were employed by the Gendarmes who needed them. In the case of Tsai, this man had been with witness at the Front and when he came to Hong Kong, he depended on witness, who therefore considered himself responsible for the faults of Tsai. Witness did not know anything at all about Lau Hai Lit.

The Court then adjourned till 10 a.m. this morning, when the President of the Court will put questions to Kurasawa.

Among the departures yesterday in the Van Heutz were Mother Esther and Sister Amelia of the Sisters of the Poor, Mr. Le Bideau, Major league baseball leaders: French Consul at Amoy and Mrs. Le Bideau and Mr. J. J. Utamchandant, merchant.

Academy Award For H.K. Girl?

An English girl—Hong Kong born—has had her name put forward by Warner Bros. for the American Academy award.

She is 19-year-old Joan Lorrington whom the critics claim steals the picture from none other than veteran actress Bette Davis in the film "The Corn Is Green."

Joan was sent to America by her father just before war began and arrived in Hollywood as a girl of 13 armed only with a letter of introduction from a Chinese doctor to the late Douglas Fairbanks. Chestnut haired, 5 feet 2, Joan has never visited England.

Now she has a high priority on Warner's grooming list of promising starlets.

STOLEN LORRY CHARGE

On a charge of receiving a 25-ton Chevrolet lorry, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, and on a charge of possession of the same knowing it to have been unlawfully obtained, two Chinese, Lam Lai, 26, proprietor of a motor shop, and Kwok Sing, 39, unemployed, appeared before Mr. Horace Lo at Kowloon Court yesterday.

In presenting the facts of the case, Sub-Inspector Andrews said that the lorry in question was stolen on May 30 and was found in the Mongkok area between 8 and 9 p.m. on June 3.

The first accused had produced a certificate issued to him by the Chinese Parachute Troops stating that a motor-engine and body had been presented to him.

The lorry stolen was a Chevrolet while the certificate produced related to a Studebaker lorry. Wong Sum, lorry driver employed by Mary Lee Wong, stated that a man named Wong Wah-hing was in charge of the lorry at Bay View at the time it was stolen. He was not then on duty. On the morning of May 31 he had learned from a coolie employed at the garage where the lorry was kept that it was missing.

The lorry was green in colour with Chinese characters painted on it in white. It was described as a Chevrolet on its licence but the engine was made up of parts of various makes.

On June 3 he was at 59, Shan-tung Street, ground floor, with Wong Wah-hing when, about 9 p.m., he saw a lorry go by which, though painted grey had certain distinguishing features which made him suspect that it was the missing lorry. He had reported the matter to the Mongkok Police Station.

Following the witness, Sub-Inspector Andrews told the Magistrate that he had one more witness to call but that he had learned the witness was in Chinese military custody. He asked for an adjournment of three days, which was granted.

MONEY MART

There was a decline in gold price yesterday, and from an opening rate of \$496 per tael it fell to \$493 at the close.

Chinese national currency was again inactive, and closing rates were \$2.31 for futures and \$2.46 for spot (per CN\$1,000).

Foreign currencies continued their decline. U.S. dollars fell to \$5.18, Sterling to \$16.80 and Australian pounds to \$12.70.

Barber Kidnapped By Men In Uniform

Tse Kwan-wai, 25, unemployed, was acquitted by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of taking Cheung Hau-ming, owner of the Peony barber shop, Wellington Street, by force and detaining him against his will with intent to procure a ransom.

Accused pleaded not guilty. Detective Inspector A. Morgan prosecuted.

Cheung Hau-ming in the witness box said that at about 5.30 p.m. on May 9 he was in the barber shop when two men, one armed with a revolver, came in.

The armed man was dressed in Chinese military uniform. At the men's request, he went with them to his house at No. 23, Wyndham Street, second floor. On leaving the shop, he noticed another man in military uniform on the other side of the street.

On arrival at the residence, the accused came into the house. The party consisted of four men, and one of them was dressed in "Chung Shan" style, two in Chinese military uniform with a revolver, while the accused was the fourth man.

The man dressed in "Chung Shan" accused him of being a special detective for the Japanese during the occupation and that he had been engaged in business with the Japanese.

The man wanted \$500,000 Hong Kong currency. When he refused one of the men in uniform threatened to handcuff him if he did not go with them. Under compulsion he went with the party. They proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel, room

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UPACO

Prison Warder Put Behind The Bars

A South American Chinese, Victor Hugo, warder of Stanley Prison, was sentenced to a year's hard labour by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday for attempting to convey a message out of the Prison for prisoners and stealing four rolls of thread from the prison tailoring department.

Accused pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Sub-Inspector E. Roper in evidence said that at about 2.30 a.m. on Sunday, he visited "A" Block, Stanley Prison, accompanied by Sergeant Jorge. There he saw the accused, who was on duty, sitting on the stairs leading to the third floor landing. Near the accused was a half burnt cigarette.

He suspected accused of smoking while on duty, and told accused to go to his office. Accused was searched at the office, and three letters written by prisoners were found on his person.

The four rolls of thread were hidden inside his uniform cap. The thread was of a similar brand and type used by the tailoring department of the Prison.

No Explanation

When questioned, accused stated that he picked them up near the lavatory. As regard the letters accused gave no explanation. On the instruction of the Superintendent, Mr. Norman, accused was charged.

Sergeant W. A. Jorge gave corroborative evidence.

In passing sentence, Mr. She remarked: "You are a responsible officer, falling in your duty. I must make an example of you."

Sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed on each charge, to run consecutively.

Chinese Sub-Inspector Chan of Stanley Police Station prosecuted.

Tomorrow evening there will be another lot of popular pastime of variety played at the Tse H. Services Club, St. Andrews, Nathan Rd. Kowloon. The programme commences at eight o'clock.

K.R.A. TO MEET NEXT WEEK

A meeting of Kowloon Residents for the Resuscitation of the Kowloon Resident Association is to be held in the Peninsula Hotel next week.

Very few of the 1941 Committee members are at present in the Colony, and new officers and Committee will be elected at the meeting.

Mr. F. C. Mow Fung, the Hon. Secretary of the Association, told the "China Mail" yesterday that all who are interested in the welfare of Kowloon are invited to be present.

It is understood that the Kowloon Residents' Association is one of the organisations that has been invited to express its views and make proposals regarding the constitutional changes in government contemplated under the mandate given to H.E. Sir Mark Young by the Colonial Office.

Charged with robbery with violence, Lui Ping, 24, unemployed, was remanded until June 11, at 10 a.m. by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday at the request of Inspector Mischenko of No. 2 Police Station.

It was alleged that accused, together with others not in custody, robbed a woman Ng Yuk-ying of a wrist watch valued at \$30 at No. 12, Tai Yuen Street, East on June 2.



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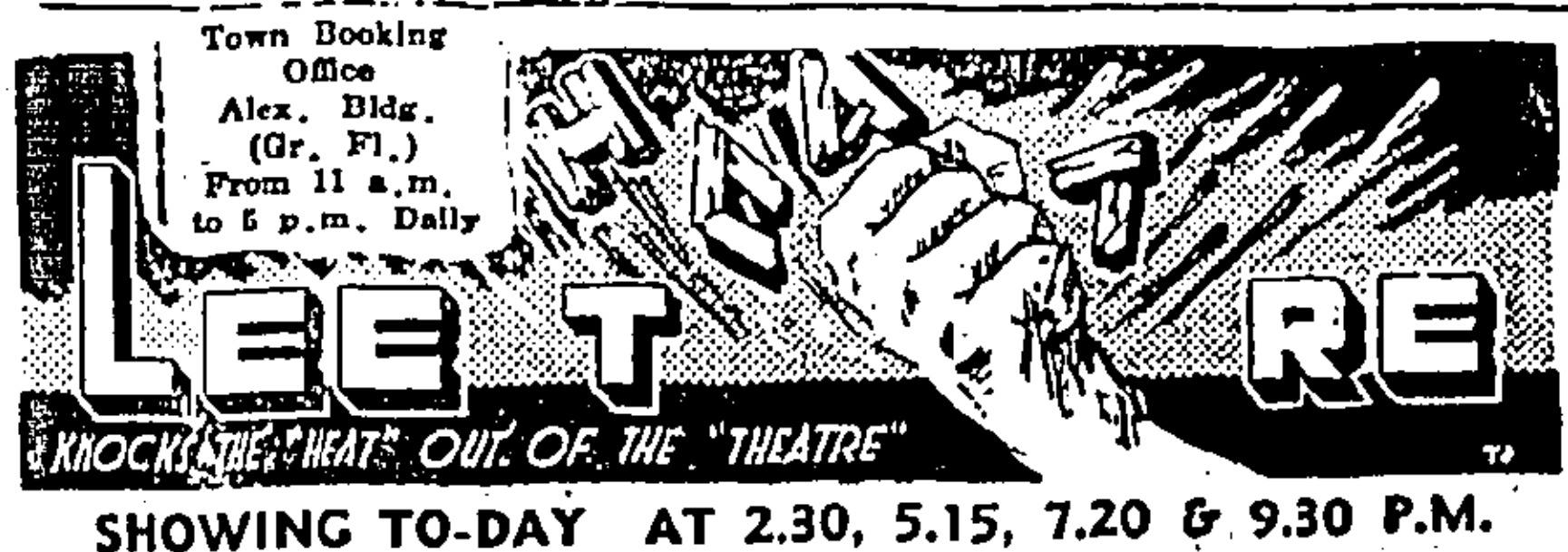
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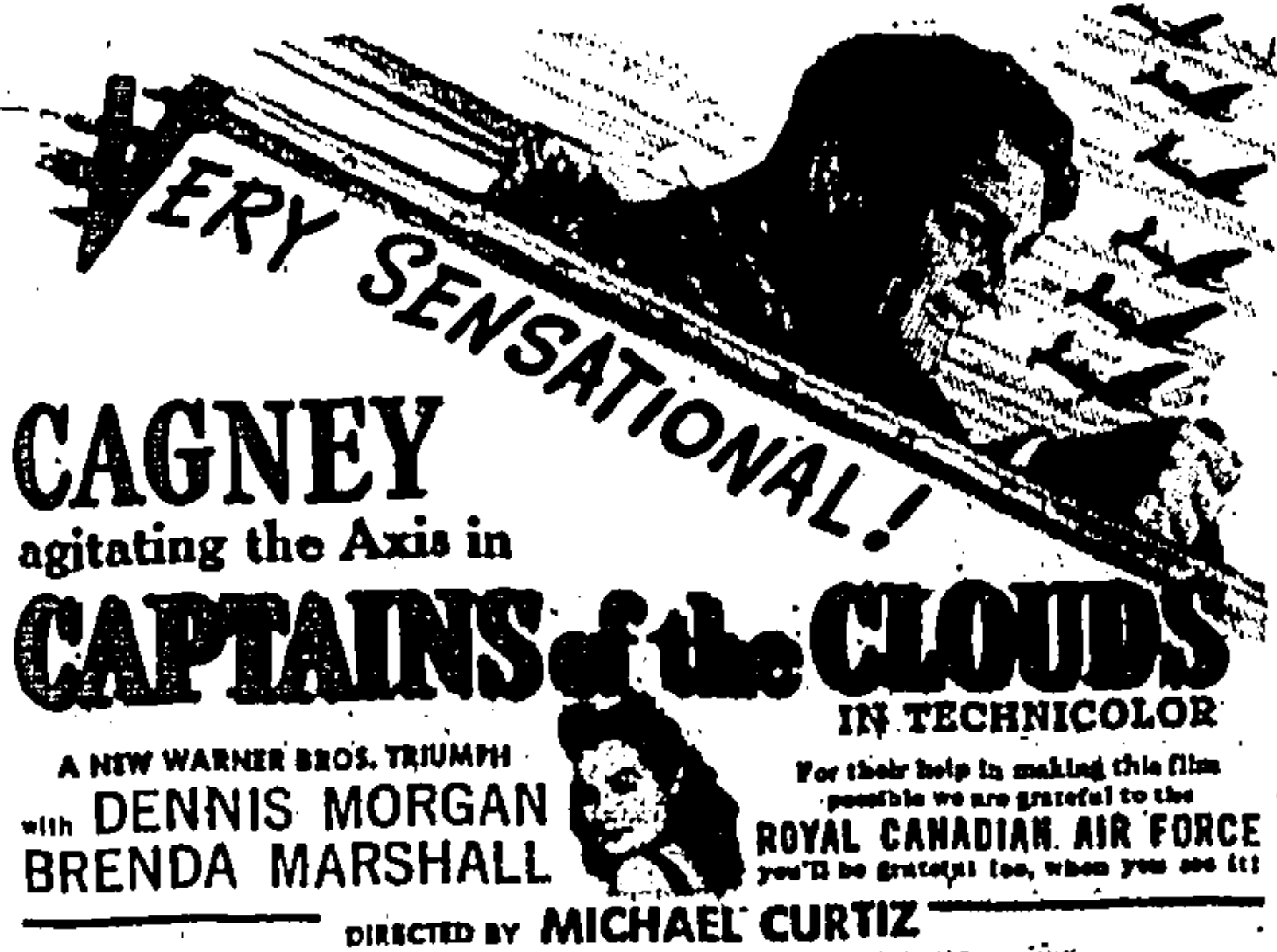
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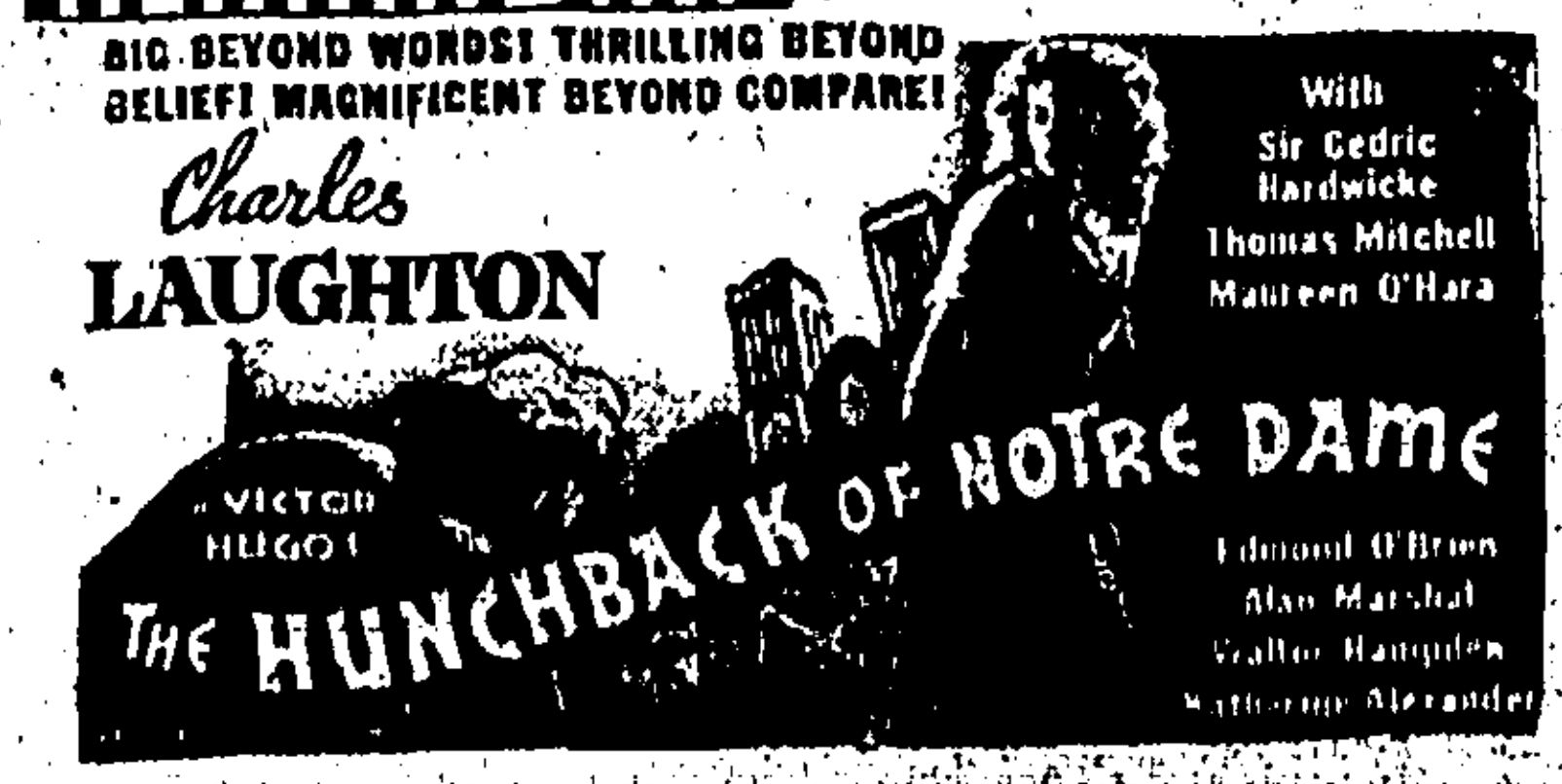


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Anti-Communist Belt Across West Europe

London, June 4.

A great belt of fundamentally Conservative and anti-Communist parties, stretching across Western Continental Europe, seems likely to emerge as the result of the French and Italian elections.

Except for Spain and Portugal, where Catholic regimes are in power, democratic, moderate rightist and Catholic parties now dominate the scene, writes Robert Lloyd, Reuter's correspondent.

Dockers Asked Not To Work "Scab Ships"

Washington, June 3.
Congress of Industrial Organization leaders, criticizing President Truman anew, have appealed to foreign workers to support their June 15 strike by considering as "scab ships" any vessel operated by United States armed forces.

Joseph Curran and Harry Bridges made their appeal to the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) at Paris.

If the vessels are considered to be scab ships, dock workers in Britain, France and Russia would probably refuse to load and unload them. A spokesman for both Curran and Bridges said the Executive Council of the WFTU would meet in Moscow on June 16 and 18 and might discuss the appeal.

In a cablegram, Bridges and Curran repeat their criticisms of President Truman for saying he would use armed force, if necessary, to keep ships running. They said in the cablegram:

"In the event the negotiations fail, we ask for maximum support in the strike by refusal to work ships manned by the government and declared to be scab ships, with the exception of troops and relief ships, as we determined."

They said Truman's statement seriously jeopardized the possibilities for a settlement. A spokesman for the Committee for the Maritime Unions which negotiated here with ship operators said the WFTU includes "over 60,000,000 workers in more than 40 countries."

After a three-hour union-and-operators' conference, there was no indication that the negotiations had moved any closer to a settlement.—Associated Press.

One political observer commented in London today, "It looks as if the famous Western Bloc is becoming a reality after all—but with the Vatican as its centre instead of Socialist Britain."

The Italian election results will not be known until tomorrow, but on the basis of the recent municipal votes, they are likely to go in favour of Catholic-Christian democrats.

In that case—and with France's surprise swing away from the left in yesterday's elections—Catholic political organisations of varying descriptions will be the strongest parties in Holland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Southern Germany and Italy.

Much interest has been created by the active part played by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the recent elections on the Continent, culminating in the Pope's unique intervention on the eve of the French and Italian elections.

Prophets Confounded

It is widely believed that his pronouncement that the choice of electors lay between Christian civilisation and State Absolutism was powerful factor in the French elections, bringing in the last reserves of politically indifferent Catholics.

The success of the M.R.P. (Progressive Catholic Party) in France, which has emerged as the largest single party, has confounded all prophets.

With 33 Overseas results still outstanding, the M.R.P. now hold 163 seats, followed by Communists with 148, and Socialists 120. The remaining Overseas results are not expected to present any serious challenge to the M.R.P. and a new French National Assembly can already be said to be established in its essential party character. It will probably meet on June 11.

Although the French Assembly is free to elect anyone it likes as President of the new Provisional Government, it seems certain that the M.R.P. will claim the honour for their leader, 47-year-old Georges Bidault (Foreign Minister) who directed the French Resistance Movement during the German occupation.—Reuter.

Chances Of Russian Loan

Washington, June 4.

America's foreign loan transactions have now reached the point where Congress will have a chance to ratify or veto a \$1,000,000,000 credit to Russia, if the Administration approves of such a loan.

The issue will develop on an impending administration request that Congress should increase the lending power of the government's Export-Import Bank by \$1,250,000,000.

The \$650,000,000 loan to France from the bank, which did not necessitate congressional ratification, has obligated all but \$812,000,000 of the bank's \$3,500,000,000. Thus the bank is unable to make a \$1,000,000,000 credit to Russia without an increase in its resources by act of Congress.

A debate in Congress on a loan to Russia would probably precipitate a show-down on the U.S.S.R.'s position regarding world economic co-operation.

Russia has not yet joined the world bank and currency stabilisation fund established under the Bretton Woods agreement, and some Congress leaders have insisted that she should join before American extends any credits.—Associated Press.

BRISTOL DEGREE FOR GENERAL

Bristol, June 4.

Lieutenant-General John Lee, former United States Commander in Italy and Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, will be given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bristol University on June 21, conferred by the Chancellor, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Two other Service chiefs, Viscount Portal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, and Admiral Sir James Somerville, will also be honoured by Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

Argentine Approach In Washington

Washington, June 4.

Informed officials declared privately that the visit of Argentine General Carlos Von Der Becke may have a far reaching effect on political and military relations between his country and the United States.

Von Der Becke, who retired recently as Argentine chief of staff, is reported to be a personal representative of president-elect Juan Peron, who takes office today.

Diplomatic officials believe that Von Der Becke is authorised to inform American military officials that Argentina is:

1. Prepared to participate in President Truman's programme for standardisation of military equipment and training in the hemisphere, and
2. The Peron administration believes that such military collaboration can serve as a general basis for future political cooperation between America and Argentina.

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, has clearly indicated that the State Department intends to ignore Von Der Becke's visit officially. The State Department has maintained that Argentina must fulfill her international obligations before America will sign a military treaty with the Peron government.—Associated Press.

DON'T WANT TO GO HOME

Regensburg, Germany, June 4.

Fearing they were to be forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union, nearly 3,000 Russian-born displaced persons paraded through Regensburg for two hours.

The mass walk-out was from an U.N.R.R.A.-sponsored camp but possible clashes were averted by American military police who guided the paraders back to camp.—Associated Press.

DEATH OF KALININ

London, June 4.

Michael I. Kalinin, former President of the Soviet Union, died yesterday after a seven-illness. Moscow radio reported: "The old-time Russian revolutionary stepped down from the Presidency last March.—Associated Press.

Beating All Lie Records

Istanbul, June 3.

The official Anatolia news agency today asserted that the Soviet Radio had "beaten all records in telling lies about the recent Turkish municipal elections."

The Soviet radio says 20 per cent of the people participated in the Turkish municipal elections. In reality the proportion was 70 per cent.

The Soviet radio says no liberty of press or other freedom exist in Turkey. Turkey is perhaps not so free on this subject as England, America or Switzerland, but possesses freedom far superior to that existing in many countries, especially Russia.—Associated Press.

BOMBAY RIOTS

Bombay, June 4.

A police officer fired two rounds from his revolver to disperse combatants when fresh rioting broke out in the Bombay dock area today between caste Hindus and Untouchables.

Twenty-eight were arrested at Mazagaon, on the fringe of the dock area and 50 more were taken into custody after a similar clash at Delisle Road in central Bombay.—Reuter.



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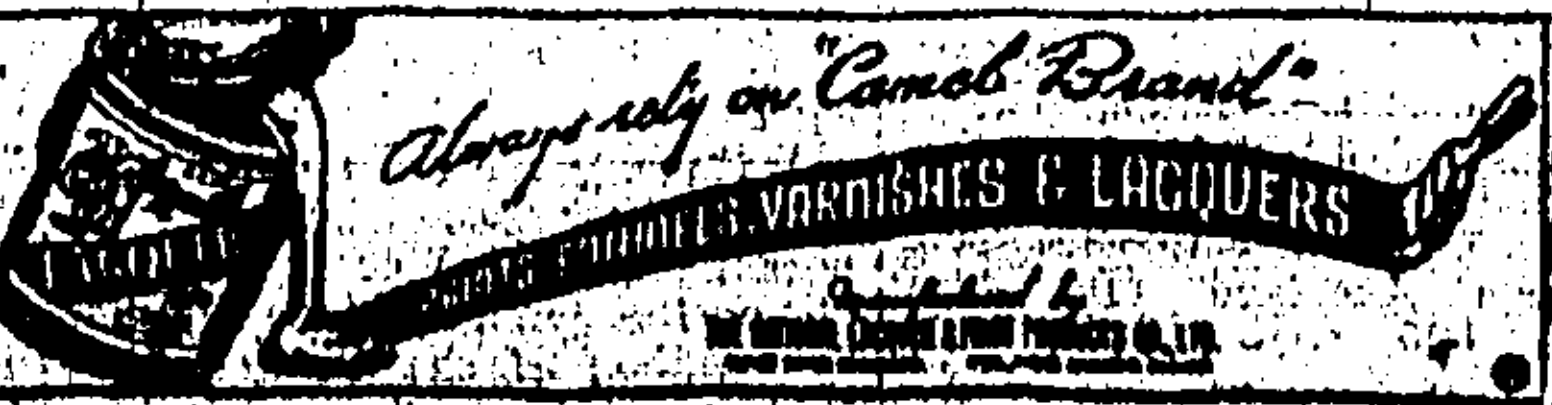
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In a romantic comedy

"SUNDAY DINNER FOR A SOLDIER"

NEXT CHANGE "BRING ON THE GIRLS"



DRESS REHEARSAL AT BIKINI

Bikini Atoll, June 4.

An "atom bomb" minus nuclear explosive will be dropped on the atom test target ship Nevada in a dress rehearsal on June 26, a joint task force officer said today.

It was assumed the facsimile bomb would contain some explosive to mark the point of detonation.

Previous practice drops have been made at painted targets on the islands of the atoll with concrete "pumpkins" having a ballistic force similar to that of the true bomb.—Associated Press.

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Moscow Belief In Anglo-U.S. Bloc

(By Eddy Gilmore)

(Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press staff correspondent now home on holiday from Russia, has spent the last five years in Moscow. Married to a Russian girl he knows the language, and has had an opportunity for continuous observation unobscured to few, if any, other foreigners in the U.S.S.R. It was through Gilmore that Generalissimo Stalin recently addressed to the world a promise of cooperation for peace.)

New York, June 4.

Despite the protestations by the United States Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, that no Anglo-American bloc exists against the Soviet Union, the prevailing opinion in the USSR now as in the past is that such a bloc does exist.

Words alone will not eliminate that belief.

British and American representatives in Moscow are acutely aware of the Russian point of view on this subject. Both sides go well out of their way to avoid furthering such an impression.

Only recently, when the new U.S. ambassador, General Walter Bedell Smith, was due to arrive in the Soviet capital to take up his post, the matter came up pointedly.

Several high-ranking members of the British colony announced that they planned to give the ambassador the customary diplomatic welcome at the airport.

Unfortunate

"Oh, no, we won't," said those in authority, however. "We cannot give the Russians the impression that we are welcoming a new batsman to the cricket field."

The fact that Britons and Americans speak the same language is unfortunate in this respect.

I have seen an Anglo-American group at a diplomatic reception in Moscow reciting a limerick, while several Russians stood scowling, convinced that they were the objects of laughter.

And I have heard Russians discussing a brand of cigarettes, while British and Americans were asking one another, "What are they up to?"—Associated Press.

A Chinese male believed to be concerned with the shooting of a Chinese detective in Gloucester Road on Monday night was found in the stairway of a house in Percival Street suffering from a bullet wound in his stomach. He was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital.

WORLD PRESS NEEDS PAPER

London, June 4.

A plea for more equitable distribution of newspaper throughout the countries of the British Commonwealth was made today by Mr. S. Sandanand, Editor of the "Bombay Free Press Journal" at the Empire Press Conference in London.

"It is my conviction that any country should have as much newspaper as it wants. There can be no real progress and no security if the people cannot get the newspapers they want. You will not get freedom of the press unless the public is able to choose its news. We should have a long-term plan to include all countries and it should not be left to a government department to decide what to issue. A country should have the countries themselves should be allowed to judge their requirements."

The Indian delegation then proposed the following resolution which will be taken at the end of the conference.

"This conference takes into consideration the newspaper situation as it affects the Empire press and appoints a committee to make recommendations for the effective coordination of efforts to secure adequate and equitable supply, distribution and consumption of newspaper among the Empire press."—Reuter.

ANNAM REP. DELEGATES

Calcutta, June 4.

A 12-man delegation, headed by the President, Dr. Mo Chinnish, of the Viet-Namh (Annamese Nationalist) Republic of Indo-China, arrived here today en route to Paris to discuss the Republic's future constitutional status with the French Government.

No agreement was reached at the preparatory talks recently on the degree of autonomy to be enjoyed by the Republic, or in the proposed referendum in Cochinchina for or against the incorporation of that region in the Viet-Namh Republic. The talks are believed to have broken down over the Republic's demands for virtual independence, with their own representation in foreign capitals. The delegation is going to Paris to negotiate a treaty.—Reuter.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1946.
GOVERNOR TO SPEAK ON FOOD PROBLEM.

DERBY RELAY

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"Donald Peers"—Radio's Cavalier of Song—ENBA.
12.45 p.m.—Duke Ellington & His Orchestra.
1.00 p.m.—News, Announcements and Weather Forecast.
1.10 p.m.—"Off the Bottom Shelf"—Variety.
1.30 p.m.—Lawrence Tibbett (Baritone) and the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Variety—Monte Rex, Alice Faye, The Duncan Sisters, Larry Adler, Coleman Hawkins and Donnette Morrow's Aristocrats.
7.15 p.m.—Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.
7.30 p.m.—Studio—"Have Food and Avoid Waste"—An Appeal by H.E. Excellency, Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong.
7.40 p.m.—The Orchestra Raymond.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
8.15 p.m.—Clapham and Dwyer with Charlie Kuna.
8.30 p.m.—Classical Request Programme.
9.00 p.m.—Edith Lorand & Her Viennese Orchestra.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
10.05 p.m.—Ambrose & His Orchestra with Leslie Hutchinson and Josephine Baker.
10.45 p.m.—London Relay—Commentary on the Derby.
11.10 p.m.—Close Down.
Programmes marked ENBA are specially recorded for Services entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

COMMUNISTS

Prague, June 4.
President Beneš, according to reliable sources, is reported to have asked Clement Gottwald, Chairman of the Communist Party, to form a new Czechoslovak united front government.
The Communist Party received the largest vote in the recent election.—Associated Press.

Atom Fight In Congress

Washington, June 4.

A fight between scientists and militarists over domestic control of atomic energy has shifted to the House of Representatives, with the scientists apparently holding the advantage that they won in the Senate.

Under the terms of the Senate bill, civilians would control atomic energy, but a provision was made for a military liaison committee to consult the five man civilian committee, with the President having the final word in military matters on which the two groups might fail to agree.

The House Atomic Energy Bill is still in the Military Committee which is already on record as being in favour of giving the army the controlling voice, but powerful opposition to such control is reported to be increasing.

The Democratic whip, Representative Sparkman of Alabama, told newsmen that he would take the initiative in the House to substitute another measure for the Committee's approval.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. CLUB ACTIVITIES

A water polo game will be played this evening at 8.30 p.m. at Lady Park's Club between Royal Navy and a Chinese team. This will be followed by a supper dance at 7.30 p.m. A special function has been arranged for June 23, particulars of which will be announced later.

A Chinese repatriate on board the "Tienzan" which arrived at about 5 p.m. yesterday was admitted to Queen Mary Hospital, suffering from a wound to the throat. His condition was serious and he cannot talk.

Local Sportsman Nabs Snatcher

"I must commend you on your public spirited action," said Mr. George She to Mr. A. M. Omar, local sportsman, for arresting a snatcher in Queen's Road Central on Monday afternoon.

The snatcher, Leung Siu-ting, was charged with larceny of a handbag from Mrs. Ruby Choy at Queen's Road Central.

Inspector H. Sell who prosecuted said that Mrs. Choy was walking near the Queen's Theatre when accused snatched the handbag. Complainant raised the alarm, and Mr. Omar who was nearby intercepted the snatcher.

In passing sentence Mr. She said, "You are a coward in picking on a lady and not a man. If it were not for the intervention of a public spirited citizen, you might have got away with it."

Sentence of 12 months' hard labour was imposed.

Second Case

A similar sentence was imposed on Lam Yuk-wan for snatching a handbag containing \$148 from a Chinese woman, Ku Wai-ching, at Wellington Street.

Inspector Sell stated that accused had a struggle with complainant and threw her on the ground after snatching her handbag. Accused was eventually caught by a Chinese detective. Complainant was pregnant and was suffering from shock after the incident.

Mr. She remarked that the only way to deal with rascals like accused was to impose a long term sentence.

Yu Wah-kwai, 22, unemployed was charged with stealing a handbag from an unknown Chinese woman in Queen's Road West and with possession of a package of pepper fit for an unlawful purpose.

The prosecution suggested that the pepper would be used for blinding the victims.

A total sentence of 15 months' hard labour was imposed and

A MASTERPIECE OF DECEPTION

Nuernberg, June 4.
Fifty-six-year-old General Alfred Jodl, Hitler's Chief-of-Staff, stepped briskly into the witness box at the war crimes court today to give evidence in his own defence.

He is alleged to have signed Hitler's "shoot all captured Commandos order."

General Jodl, who just over 12 months ago signed Germany's act of unconditional surrender at Rheims, told the court that Hitler let him know his political intentions "only so far as it fits our military work."

When he reported to Hitler in September, 1943, that Fascism was dead in Italy and that party insignias were stilling the streets of Rome, Hitler replied: "Such nonsense could only be reported by an officer and one can see that generals do not understand anything of politics."

General Jodl said that there was "an isolated and forbidden circle—body of holies—round Hitler to which few had entered."

Hitler's concealment of concentration camps and anti-Jewish atrocities was "a masterpiece of secrecy and deception," General Jodl added.

Soldiers were shown pictures of flower gardens in the Dachau horror camp, the Warsaw ghetto and the Treblinka concentration camp near Prague.

"We had the impression that

they were good human centres," he said.—Reuter.

Afraid Of Hitler

Nuernberg, June 4.
Jodl opened the fight for his life with the contention that he was a professional soldier and at all times did simply his duty.

He said that as a southern German he was interested in a democratic regime for Germany. He added he never had anti-Semitic feelings and had no dealings with Hitler before he assumed power.

Hitler doubted the loyalty of his army and navy, and considered the Luftwaffe the only genuine Nazi branch of his armed forces, the Tribunal was told.

Jodl, who held more than 5,000 conferences and meetings with the Fuehrer, declared:

"Hitler always said 'I have a reactionary army, a Christian and sometimes puerile navy, but I have a National Socialist air force.'"

Jodl claimed that Hitler never fully trusted him or other professional soldiers, and kept military matters and political questions sharply separated.—Associated Press.

SPORTS SECTION

MILLION PEOPLE WILL WATCH THE DERBY

(By Vernon Morgan, Reuters Sports Editor).

London, June 4.

Historic Epsom Downs, on which Britain's premier classic, the Derby, will be run over one and a half miles on Wednesday afternoon, is already alive with enthusiasts, making quite sure that they will not miss this great race which has not been run at its proper home since 1939.

All yesterday and today, the advance guard of Wednesday's spectators, estimated as probably approaching one million, began arriving, many in caravans.

Gulf Stream appears to have stamina and Khaled, a naturally lazy horse, may not appreciate a speedy beginning.

Fast And Fair

The horse that both these two will have to beat is Lord Astor's colt Fast and Fair, who like Gulf Stream is bred to stay every yard of the course. Lord Astor has five times supplied the runner-up in the Derby without a single success but this time he might be lucky.

Fast and Fair runs instead of his stable companion, Aldis Lamp, who has proved a great disappointment. In reviewing the chances of candidates, it is significant that of the Sunday newspaper racing correspondents, six picked Khaled, three picked Gulf Stream and one Fast and Fair. Not one gives the Guineas winner and present favourite, Happy Knight as a likely victor.

This fine big colt of splendid temperament won the Guineas so easily that it is surprising to find opposition to his prospects even though he was recently stopped in work due to a slight cold from which he had made a quick recovery. But opposition there is, due in some respect to the fact that his sire Corombo failed in the Derby after an easy Guineas success.

Well into reckoning must come Radiotherapy, another of Hyperion's sons and owned by Mr. Tom Lilly, a Northampton boot manufacturer. Most critics believe that the stamina weakness on his dam's side will prove the undoing of this colt who is possibly the fastest horse in the field.

Heavy Going

Its trainer, Fred Temple, however, is confident that he will stay and it has to be remembered that he won the Newmarket Stakes over one and a quarter miles in ready fashion. Finally of the "big shots" comes Edward Tudor, the mount of champion jockey Gordon Richards.

The going looks like being on the heavy side if the present weather continues in which case there might well be an upset.

For those looking hopefully for a real outsider they might do worse than pick on Airborne who will revel in heavy going. This grey colt may not be such a forlorn hope as generally anticipated.

Another outsider who could do well is Starway, son of Star-4ust, but generally the race seems to lie between the most fancied candidates.

Rivalry among owners will be keener than ever to win this first post-war Derby, especially as the King, Queen and Princess Elizabeth will honour the race with their presence.

Small Field

For the first time in history, the Royal procession will drive down Epsom racecourse.

The field will probably number no more than 16 as Friar Tuck is a doubtful runner. The field will therefore be the smallest since 1935 when Bahram won in a field of 16.

The course is in first class condition and the grandstand is now looking spick and span.

Finally summing up the event, I think Gulf Stream will win from Khaled and Fast and Fair, the last named of which must be an excellent each-way investment.

Here are the probabilities with their jockeys: Fast and Fair, (Cliff Richards), Bridal Path (Pat Evans), Peterborough (Edgar Brit), Friar Tuck (Willie Burns), Happy Knight (Tommy Weston), Hispaniola (D. L. Jones), Neapolitan (Doug. Smith), Gulf Stream (Harry Wragg), White Jacket (William Nevel), Airborne (Tommy Lowrey), Sunstroke (Jimmy Simpson), Khaled (Bobby Jones), Radiotherapy (Tommy Carey), Edward Tudor (Harry Packham).—Reuter.

HAMPSHIRE'S LEAD OF 207

Southampton, June 3.

Hampshire with 197 in their first innings, were 140 for seven wickets in their second innings at the close of play here, after dismissing the Indian tourists for 130.

This gave them a lead of 207 runs with three wickets in hand for the third and last day of the match tomorrow, when the Indians will face an interesting task in their last innings.

The wicket was tricky and difficult for batsmen all day. One heavy morning shower drenched the pitch. Then the sun came to give the visitors one of the finest days of their tour, but one of the stickiest wickets they have yet had to bat on.

County Matches

Improved weather permitted some play today in county cricket matches delayed by rain on Saturday. Close of play scores:

At Lords: Middlesex 163 (Edrich, 73, Gladwin four for 34) Derbyshire three for no wicket.

At Gillingham: Kent 221 and 266 (Valentine 144, Heane six for 72), Nottinghamshire 76 (Wright five for 40).

At Bristol: Gloucestershire 369 (Hammond 143) Yorkshire 186 for four (Gibbs 73).

At Horsham: Glamorganshire 265, Sussex 35 (Matthews six for 13, Judge four for 18) and 113 for five.—Reuter.

NEW SOCCER GATES CHARGE

London, June 4.

The charge for football gates next season will be 1/3d, which though 3d more than pre-war is a reduction of 3d on the prevailing charge to which League Clubs agreed at a recent meeting.

Today, at a meeting of the Football League, the clubs reversed their agreed decision, mainly following pressure by the President, W. C. Cuff.

Mr. Cuff recalled an interview he had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, inferring that if clubs persisted in the 1/6d demand, the Chancellor would allow the proposed remission to apply to ground and not to stands enclosures.

The Southampton proposal, seconded by Arsenal, was to make the charges 1/6d., suggesting that clubs would be in debt unless they received more money, and there was the danger of the Bolton disaster repetition if lack of funds prevented improvements being carried out at the grounds.

Mr. Cuff's speech, however, swayed the meeting into reversing the previous decision by 28 votes to 16.

There was no opposition to the Management Committee's recommendation that the normal pre-war football fixtures be resumed next season.

Bolton's proposal that no ground used by a League club be permitted for dog racing, except where already existing, was passed by 26 votes to 17.

The League meeting also ratified an increase of £10 players' maximum wages and raising benefits by £100 to £750.

At a Football Association meeting, by almost unanimous vote, it was decided to amend the rules so as to keep out bookmakers and anybody connected with football betting, as well as anybody likely to bring the game to disrepute.

The President, the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, was given a hearty welcome on his return from Canada, where he has been Governor-General.—Reuter.

Amsterdam, June 4.

Germany and Japan have been excluded from membership of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation. This decision was taken here today at the final day's session of the Federation's three-day congress. The congress decided to establish a new international class—a flyweight division.—Reuter.

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